

PREPARATION OF WALLS

Newly Plastered Walls

Contrary to popular belief, newly plastered walls can be successfully papered, provided they are thoroughly dry. In case there might be a "hot spot" of lime in the new plaster, give the entire wall space a coat of vinegar size (made by mixing 1 pint vinegar with 1 quart water). This treatment will effectively neutralize any active lime in the plaster.

Papered Walls

The whole of the old wallpaper must be removed using a prepared wallpaper remover. The paper must be thoroughly soaked which will facilitate easy removal with a wall scraper.

Distempered Walls

Remove all loose material which must be scraped down to the plaster, then wash off with warm water and sponge.

Painted Walls

Wash with Ammonia diluted with six parts of warm water.

Cracks and Crevices

Fill all cracks, crevices and nail holes, particularly those along the top of the skirting board and around the frames of doors and windows with a plaster filler. When the surface is dry, smooth down with sandpaper.

The surface of the plaster must be well washed to remove the old paste before Sizing walls.

Sizing Walls

Size should always be used. It must be remembered that size is pale in colour and may be difficult to see on most surfaces, so make sure the whole wall is covered. It is important that the size be completely dry before the wallpaper is applied to ensure complete adhesion.

Paste Powder

It is essential to use a good quality branded material, directions for mixing are given on the packet and should be carefully followed.

The paste should be adjusted to suit the paper, thinly applied for a light weight paper and thickly applied for a heavy paper. If a heavily embossed paper is being hung, it should remain pasted long enough to become supple therefore it may be advisable to paste two lengths at a time. It is essential that paste be evenly spread, particularly on the edges.

The
materials
required

CROWN WALLPAPERS

STRIPPING KNIFE

SPONGE

GLUE SIZE

PASTE POWDER

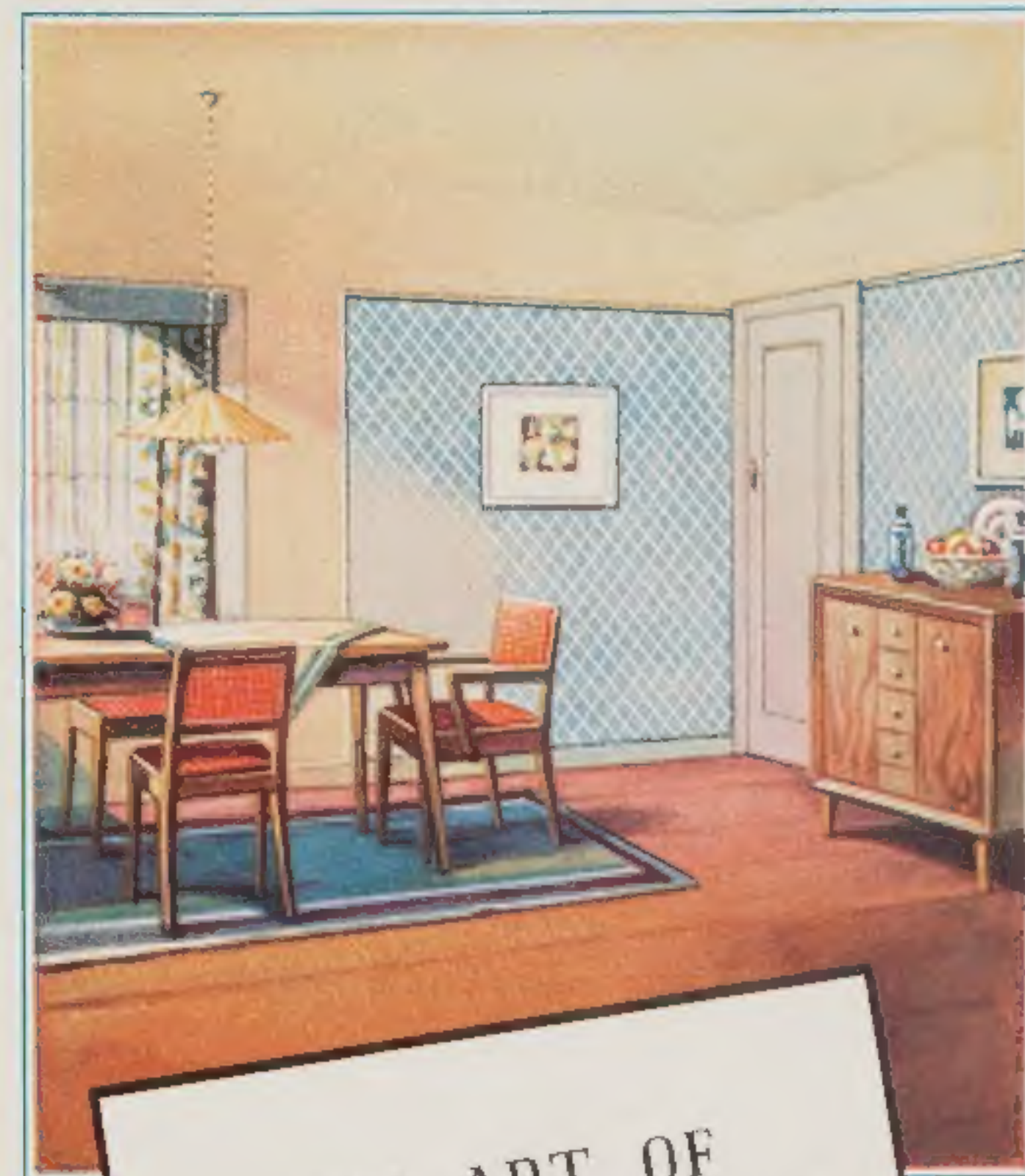
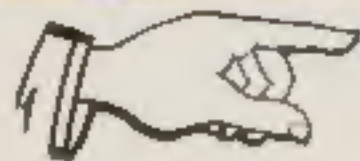
PAPERHANGERS-

BRUSH · SCISSORS

PLUMB LINE

PASTE BRUSH

SEAM ROLLER



THE ART OF
PAPERHANGING

Issued by The Wall Paper Manufacturers Ltd. Manchester England

PREPARATION OF PAPER

If your supplier has a trimming machine, it will save considerable time and ensure greater accuracy if you have the paper edged by this process or alternatively the purchase of a hand trimmer is a good investment.

Although your retailer exercises every care to supply you from one printing of paper, it is essential that the paper hanger should see that there is no variation in shade. Not only is it advisable to shade all rolls, but also all lengths before hanging.

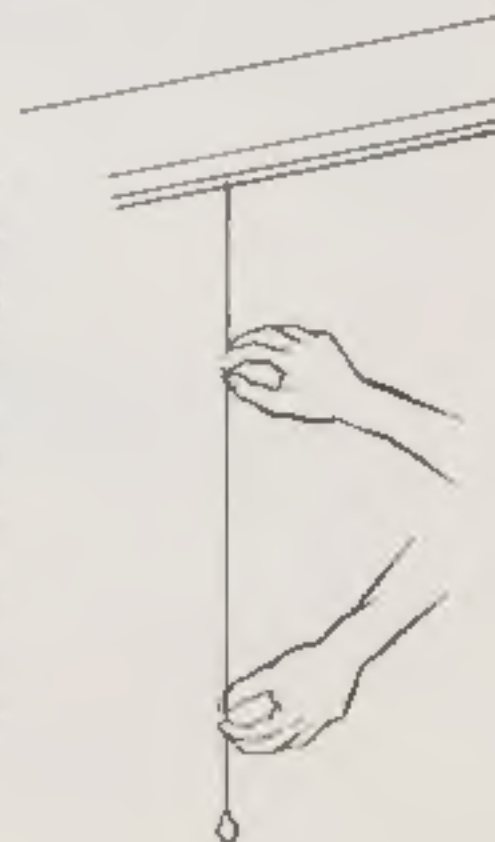
Cutting of lengths. When uncurling paper, draw over the edge of the table, pressing the curled part as it passes over the edge.

Cut the first length slightly longer than the height of the wall and lay this face up on the table. Now unroll the paper for the second length, but before cutting place the left edge of the second length along the right edge of the first in order to ensure that the pattern is matched. Cut succeeding lengths in the same manner. All lengths so cut to be pasted and hung in the same order.



Pasting. Apply the paste down the centre of each length and then brush outwards to each edge in a herringbone fashion.

After pasting, fold the length by taking up the corner of the pasted end and carrying the paper over in a fold to the centre. Do not crease the folded end.



Where to commence hanging. You should commence hanging on the right hand side of the main window and continue round the room to the door. Then hang from the left hand side of the window continuing round to the door. This is to ensure that you hang the wallpaper away from the light. The first length on each side of the window should be hung accurately to a plumb line; great care should be taken with these lengths, as on their correct hanging, depends much of the success of the finished job. It would be as well to run the plumb line through chalk or charcoal, then snap a line against the wall approximately 20" away from the window.

HANGING

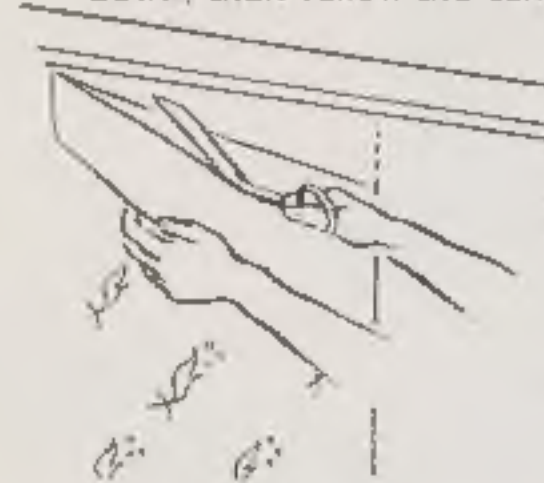
Unfold the top of the first length and place the right hand edge against the chalk line. As you unfold the paper along your guide line, slide the paper into position with the palm of the hands.



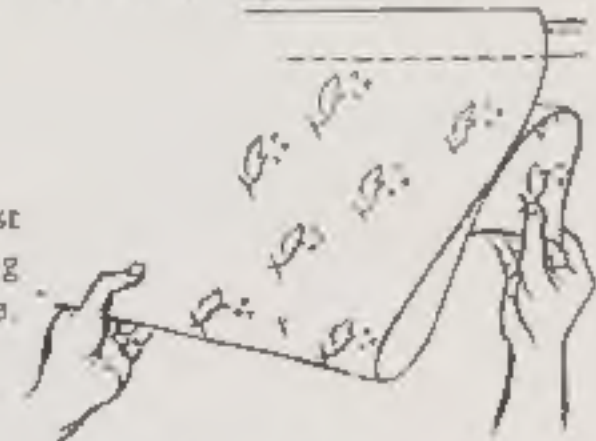
Smooth it down the centre with one stroke of the paper hangers brush then sweep to right and left. Do this half way down the wall and keep checking to make sure the outer edge is straight with the guide line.



After the top half has been smoothed against the wall, unfold the bottom half allowing it to hang down, then follow the same brushing procedure.



Press the paper against the picture rail and skirting board with scissors and then trim. Afterwards brush the paper firmly down with a paper hangers brush. Any paste accidentally transferred to the paint work must be sponged off immediately.



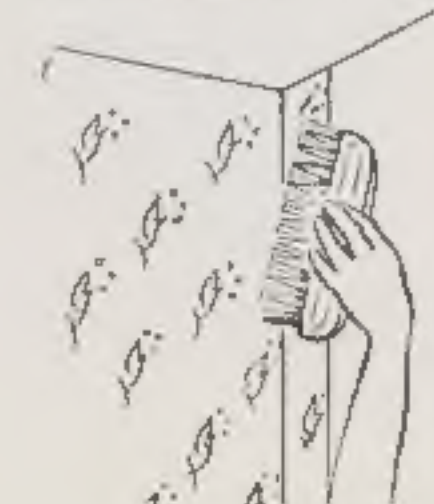
Now carry on with the hanging of each succeeding length by butting each new length against the preceding one, being sure the pattern matches perfectly to obtain a satisfactory finish. It is very necessary to butt the edges of the wallpaper and for this purpose it is essential that the selvage is trimmed on both sides.

When each length has been on the wall about 10 to 15 minutes, roll the edges with a seam roller but do not press too hard.



When turning a corner trim the length so that it extends a little on to the next wall, the corners will then have a smooth, finished appearance. This is exaggerated in the illustration.

When only part of a full width is required, next to a door, it is easy to cut the paper a little wider than necessary, hang, smooth and tap into a crease and then trim with scissors.



Working around obstructions. The method of applying wallpaper when obstructions such as electric light switches are encountered can best be described by illustration.

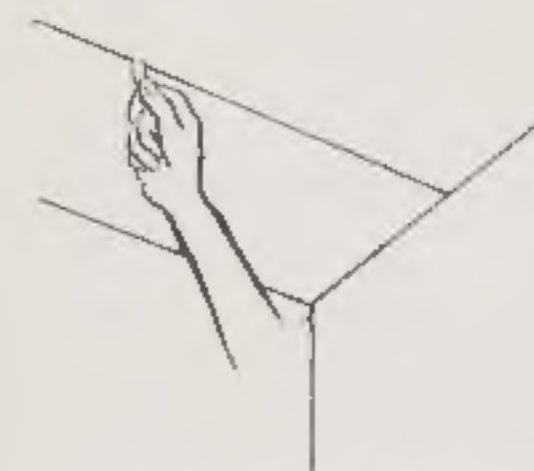
Proceed with the hanging from the top as usual until the obstruction is reached. A horizontal cut is made to the edge of the paper closest to the obstruction and the hanging of the length is then completed to the bottom of the wall. A vertical cut is now made in the paper above and below the obstruction, the line of the vertical cut passing through the centre. These strips may now be pulled away and cut off round the obstruction.



CEILING PAPER

If the ceiling is to be papered then it is essential that this is done before the walls are attempted.

First snap a chalk line on the ceiling a little less than a width of the paper from the wall, against which the first ceiling length will be hung. Use this as a guide to obtain your first length straight and work away from the light. Paste in the usual way but fold the pasted surfaces together as shown



in sketch. This allows the paper to unfold as it is brushed into position. Support the folded lengths with an extra roll and apply the paper to the ceiling with the outer edge against the marked line. Use the paper hanging brush right to left smoothing the paper firmly into the joint between the wall and ceiling. You will find that the paper laps down on to the wall and can be marked and trimmed off with the scissors. Each succeeding length is then butted against the preceding length. When cutting your lengths allow a little extra to enable the pattern to be matched, the surplus can again be trimmed with scissors.



BORDERS

Borders are essential because they add a note of finished perfection to the decoration. They should be pasted, folded and hung in the same manner as wallpaper.